UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/884,491	06/18/2001	Michael Wayne Brown	AUS920010545US1	4147

7590	11/19/2004	**EXAMINER**

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

DATE MAILED: 11/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/884,491	BROWN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Thanh T. Vu	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _11 July 2004_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-26_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-26_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.   6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is responsive to Amendment, Filed 7/11/2004.

Claims 1-26 are pending in this application. In the Amendment, and claims 1, 13,14, and

26 were amended. This action is made Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 8-10, 13-15, 21-23, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over MS Internet Explorer and McDonough et al. ("McDonough", U.S. Pat. No.

5,991,878).

Per **claim 1**, MS Internet Explorer teaches a method in a data processing system for

managing confidential information in a graphical user interface, the method comprising:

defining information that is to be searched within a history wherein the history is

composed of multiple data elements generated by a browser (Fig 1, Internet Options 13, Settings

10, View files 11; selecting view file 10, all cookie files of fig. 2 are shown)

searching the history for data elements containing the information (Selecting Ctrl+F from

fig. 2, a search window of fig. 3 is shown; fig. 3, Find Now 30, search name 31);

presenting at least one data element that contains the information within a the history in

the graphical user interface to form a presentation (fig. 3, search result 32); and

manipulating the information within the at least one data element responsive to user input

(figs. 4 and 5, menu 40).

MS Internet Explorer does not teach the information is confidential information.

However, McDonough teaches the information is confidential information (col. 3, lines 39-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to include cookie having confidential information as taught by McDonough in the

invention of MS Internet Explorer in order to allow one of the web servers to serve as a gate

keeper to the other web servers, which relieves the other web servers of the burden of checking

for authorization each time a request of information is received.

Per **claims 2 and 9**, MS internet Explorer teaches the method of claim 1 further

comprising: receiving a selection of the confidential information for presentation and receiving

the selection of information as user input (fig. 3; Search Name 31 and Find Now 30).

Per **claim 8**, which is dependent on claim 1, McDonough teaches wherein the

confidential information includes at least one of a phone number, a credit card number, a social

security number, and address of a user, a user identification, a password, and a personal

identification number to gain access to other secure information (Fig. 2A, step 1040, col.3, lines

42-44).

Per **claim 10**, which is dependent on claim 1, McDonough teaches wherein the history

includes a cookie file, a cache for storing data associated with Web pages, a location list, and a

history list (Fig.1, *cookie memory, browser;* Fig. 4, *WS Memory, Back-end Memory).*

Claims 13 and 26 are similar in scope to claim 1, and therefore are rejected under the same rationale. Additionally, McDonough teaches a data processing system comprising: a bus system, a communications unit connected to the bus system, a memory connected to the bus system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions; and a processing unit connected to the bus system (Fig.1).

Claims 14, 15, and 22 are similar in scope to claims 1, 2, and 9, and therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 21 and 23 are similar in scope to claims 8 and 10, and therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 3-4, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MS Internet Explorer, McDonough et al.("McDonough", US 5,991,878), and Scarborough et al. ("Scarborough", US 6,353,448).

As per **claim 3**, which is dependent on claim 1, Ms Internet Explorer and McDonough teach the presentation of pages of confidential information as set of thumbnails (MS Internet Explorer, fig. 3; item 32). MS Internet Explorer and McDonough do not teach wherein each thumbnail represents a Web page containing a portion of the confidential information. Scarborough teaches wherein the presentation is in a form of a set of thumbnails, wherein each thumbnail represents a Web page (Fig.8, col.10, lines 43-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the graphical user interface presentation of confidential information as taught by MS Internet Explorer and McDonough and the thumbnails

representing web pages taught by Scarborough so that users could determine pertinent

information at a glance without actually bringing up the page.

As per **claim 4**, which is dependent on claim 3, Scarborough teaches responsive to a

selection of a particular thumbnail from the set of thumbnails, displaying a Web page associated

with the particular thumbnail (col.4, lines 58-67).

Claims 16 and 17 are similar in scope to claims 3-4, and therefore are rejected under

similar rationale.

Claims 5-7, 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MS

Internet Explorer, McDonough et al. ("McDonough", US 5,991,878), and Berstis, (US

6,243,091).

As per **claims 5-7**, which is dependent on claim 1, MS Internet Explorer and McDonough

teach the invention substantially as claimed. However, MS Internet Explorer and McDonough do

not teach wherein the presentation is in a form of a tree and wherein the information is presented

as nodes in the tree. Berstis teaches wherein the presentation is in a form of a tree and wherein

the information is presented ms nodes in the tree (Fig.8, col.11, lines 12-14), each node within

the nodes represents an object containing a portion of the confidential information and wherein

the object includes at least one of a Web page and a cookie (col.1 1, line 19). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention include the tree structure

taught by Berstis in the invention of MS Internet Explorer and McDonough because the tree data

structure with its nodes are easily adaptable to represent web pages associated with the

information for ease of mapping each object to that portion of the confidential information it corresponds to, thereby making it more intuitive to the user.

Claims 18-20 are similar in scope to claims 5-7, and therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MS Internet Explorer, McDonough et al. ("McDonough" US 5,991,878), in view of D. Kristol et al. ("Kristol", Network Working Group RFC 2109, "HTTP State Management Mechanism", 13 pages, February 1997).

As per **claim 11-12**, which is dependent on claim 1, Ms Internet Explorer and McDonough teach the invention substantially as claimed. However, MS Internet Explorer and McDonough does not specifically teach wherein the user input is to delete a selected portion of the confidential information and wherein the selected portion is all of the confidential information. Kristol teaches wherein the user input is to delete a selected portion of the confidential information and wherein the selected portion is all of the confidential information *(Page 16, section 7.1, User Agent Control, control mechanism to give the user control in deciding which cookies should be saved)*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the control mechanism of Kristol in the invention of MS Internet Explorer and McDonough because it allows the user to safeguard against unauthorized access to the user's private confidential information and prevent identity theft.

Claims 24-25 are similar in scope to claims 11-12, and therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the Amendment have been considered but are moot
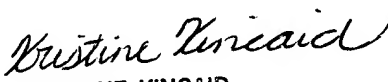
in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Thanh T. Vu whose telephone number is (571) 272-4073. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and every other Fri 8:30 AM - 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kristine L. Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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